

The Administrative Record for this Order contains all the documents which EPA considered or relied on in development of this Order.

This Record is available for public viewing at:

**Lamond Riggs Library
5401 S. Dakota Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20011
Hours: M, W, F, and Sat.
10 AM - 5:30 PM
Tu and Th 10 AM - 9 PM**

It should be noted that by prior agreement with a Citizens' Executive Committee for this Site, Chevron has provided numerous documents to the library, many of which are represented in the Administrative Record for this Order, and are so noted in the "Index to the Administrative Record" that is attached to the Order. EPA is providing to the library only those documents in the Administrative Record that have not been previously provided.

To access the order on the website, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/chev7003.htm>

**EPA will meet with the
Citizens' Executive
Committee in early
January to discuss the
terms of the Order.**

**EPA will also schedule
informational public
meetings with the
community in January
to discuss the specifics of
the order and the next
steps needed to address
this site.**

**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Mid-Atlantic Region
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103**



EPA Issues Order to Chevron Inc.

Fact Sheet

December 11, 2002

EPA Orders Chevron U.S.A., Inc. to Continue Petroleum Release Investigation and Cleanup at Former Chevron Gas Station

On November 26, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a Unilateral Order to Chevron U.S.A., Inc. which became effective on December 11. The Order requires Chevron to investigate the release of gasoline from a former Chevron Gasoline Service Station, located at 5801 Riggs Road in Chillum, Maryland.

The Order is an enforceable document in which EPA directs Chevron to use past, current and future sampling information to determine the extent of contamination in the groundwater, soil and soil vapor. Chevron will also develop information to modify the existing groundwater monitoring and recovery well system.

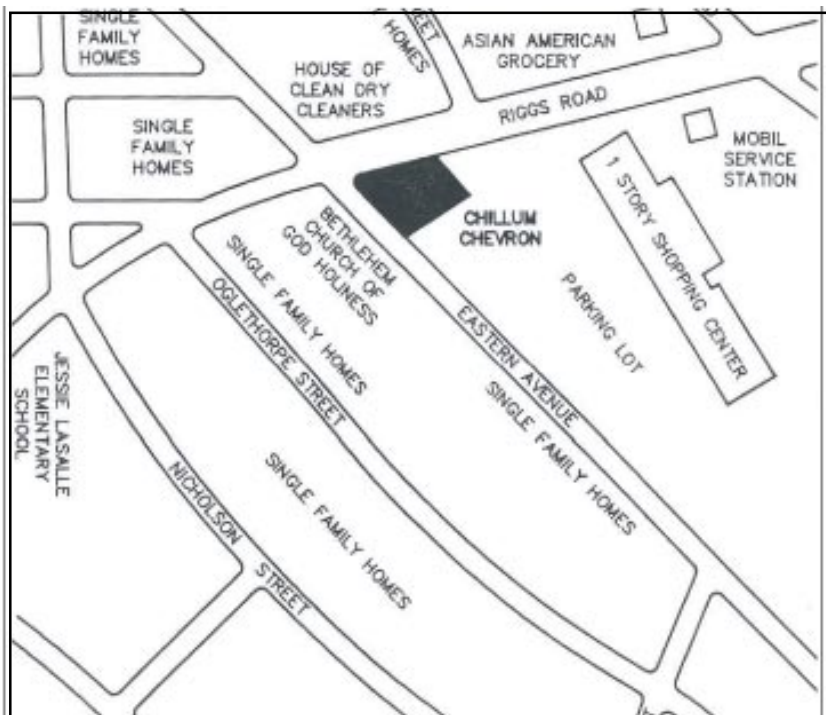
The Order provides for the development of interim measures, which are short-term actions used to control ongoing risks to human health and the environment while site investigation is underway.

The Order requires that Chevron develop information to determine whether action is needed to address any potential human pathways of exposure.

The current pumping and recovery well systems were recently subjected to tests to determine their capabilities. The Order requires a summary report on these systems, and if necessary, modifications to the systems.

Chevron is required to perform a Corrective Measures Study (CMS), a study to identify and evaluate alternatives for corrective action, that must be presented to EPA. Although Chevron develops and recommends a remedy for cleanup, EPA has the authority to reject any alternative and require further analysis or prescribe a different remedy.

Upon completion of the corrective measures study, EPA will summarize the remedial action plan and the findings supporting the proposed remedy in a document called the "Statement of Basis" which will be made available for public comment. EPA will consider all comments on the remedy proposed and select a final remedy for this site.



Contact Information:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Wayne Naylor, Technical Support
Branch Chief, (215) 814-3385

D.C. Department of Health

Dr. V. Sreenivas, Deputy Bureau Chief
(202) 535-2525

Maryland Department of Environment

Mick Butler, Administrator,
Oil Control Program
410-537-3386

History of the Petroleum Release at the Chevron Chillum Gas Station

In October 1989, there was a reported release of an unknown amount of gasoline from a Service Station owned and operated by Chevron Products Company, located at 5801 Riggs Road in Chillum, Maryland.

Although another service station continues to operate at this location, Chevron operated this station from 1985 until 1993. The Service Station abuts the property line of the District of Columbia (D.C.).

The release was initially addressed by the Maryland Department of the Environment; however, after many years of pump and treat and monitoring, it was reported to the DC Department of Health in April 2001 that the gasoline plume had migrated into D.C., primarily underlying a residential area of at least 400 properties. Current data indicates that the plume has migrated approximately 1,600 feet into D.C.

In October 2001, due to the jurisdictional issues of cross-state contamination, and at the request of D.C. elected officials and citizens, EPA Region 3 (Mid-Atlantic) assumed responsibility for the Site. In this effort, EPA provided oversight on Chevron's collection of groundwater, soil and soil vapor samples to determine the extent of contamination and development of information to support appropriate remedial actions. EPA and Chevron frequently met with the citizens from the impacted area to inform them of ongoing activities at this Site.

Actions Taken Since October 2001 by the EPA, in Cooperation with the Maryland Department of the Environment and the D.C. Department of Health:

- ☐ determined there has been *no exposure to the* residents *from groundwater contamination*;
- ☐ assisted the community in establishing a **Citizens' Executive Committee** to assist in information sharing and community feedback activities; EPA met with this Committee *every 4-6 weeks* to keep them updated;
- ☐ conducted *two public meetings* to disseminate information and determine community concerns;
- ☐ provided oversight to Chevron in collecting 1,500 samples of soil and groundwater.
- ☐ directed Chevron to complete *initial soil vapor monitoring* to ensure that any petroleum vapors in the soil are not causing unacceptable risks to residents;
- ☐ directed Chevron to conduct soil vapor monitoring *at an additional 42 locations* to provide additional data to be used in risk determinations;
- ☐ directed Chevron to *enhance the free product recovery system* until the cleanup remedy is selected;
- ☐ entered into a *Cooperative Agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers* to provide additional field oversight for the next round of soil vapor monitoring and the pilot test to develop the free recovery system.